



Imagination and Action of the Actor on Stage

Abdumutalova Shohnigor

Student of Fergana regional branch of the Uzbek State Institute of Arts and culture

B.Gafurova

Scientific leader

Anotation: *This article covers the internal experiences of the actor and the necessary resources for improving his generous speech, and the role of the actor's speech in his work on himself, mainly in the rise of his worldview, is incomparable.*

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The expressive integral of the human development criterion is a living word that indicates at. It is known that age-old and eternal intelligence is a powerful and influential factor in our perception, feeling, attitude and attitude, education in the relationship of the individual and society in all processes of social life, in the rise of the worldview of the imagination of every person striving for perfection education education is an unequal affective value of spirituality andThe role of theatrical art in speech in acting javkha is incomparable. The idea of the author is expressed in the text through various means, the specific statistical aspect of the work speech acuity the expression of one's own opinion by the characters performs the main task of creating and illuminating the stage work.About this Stanislavsky, who created the art of kechinma, has such words: The listener, without being distracted from the speech and noticing the words and deeds it should pour into the ear. A. S. Stanislavsky.

In order to strengthen the rules of articulation, breathing, sound, pronunciation, orthoepy (students), that is, the future actor, and professional actors are initially required to work on Proverbs and abstracts, in particular sajs, which means useful for the actor, the performer in saj art (students) requires quick speech from the actor, distributing samples of saj to the breath, distributing the thought to work on these, it is desirable first of all to master as a technical training. In the upbringing of today's young actors, it is necessary to read more information about the qakhramani they are taking to Sakhna than he knows for this purpose maqul, who worked from the following 3 stages:

1.Using perfect techniques in teaching Saxna speech technologies: 2. Instilling the experience of acting skills, oratory, traditions of the culture of Sakhna speech, great theatrical figures. 3. Constant conduct of scientific research work from the awareness of their problems in the field of theater, attracting young researchers to this, the development of new technologies.

Every actor who goes on stage must follow the rules of conduct, that is, work with perfect characters on the word, and the main thing is to forgive the bn "if I". The actor is mainly engaged in the performance of artistic word art on Sakhna, and when working on himself, the following recommendations should be followed: breath is the foundation of the performance of any work. Therefore, the fact that during the performance the sound of diaphragmatic breathing is formed will help cotta in the performance of sakhnaviy art. Among the peoples of East and Central Asia, the author Kaikovus wrote that "the greatest of the arts that left its mark is the art of



words."Since the theater is a place where society serves to raise spirituality, it means that every creative person engaged in creativity needs to speak to the public, behave, dress, walk, dress, the main thing is to stand out from the people with muammla culture, walk. The ability to breathe in the skill of artistic vocabulary and correctly spend the breath in its place will help a very cotta for the actor. Basically, the devices that the actor finds in the unity of time and space testify to his ability this also applies to the tone richness of his speech. A person who wants to have a real impact on the partner's mind will never use the same tone, method for a long time. Basically, on stage, in theatrical narratives, the viewer realizes the flow of events through the word. It is a sign of disrespect for the viewer in the first place, as well as for the author and his profession, that the word does not reach clearly and fluently, is obscene, patting and chewing.

Imagination-especially mainly in the field of Art, The Artist, actor, playwright, and again it will be highly formed in relation to those who have already mastered and other similar professions. The artist's work weapon is the watermark, the poet, the playwrights of the work weapon - the pen and the notebook, the actor's weapon is himself and his word of akhang speech. Hech Kim is not perfect but people are obliged to go to the theater dargohs to enhance their culture and secular vision with artistic aesthetic taste in order to self - form, and through the actors on stage they make a summary by watching their reflection, which means that the theater is the mirror of this people, and the ordinary viewer, as if Here is why I believe that the theater is needed...

The choice of sounds and words, the construction of sentences should be unique, beautiful, able to evoke imagination and reflect the inner movement, desire, will, complex sound combinations, prone to the event of quick words, structures structure and concentration of sounds will be aimed at strengthening the accuracy of pronunciation, burrality of sounds;in the pronunciation of sound combinations, burrality, communication, clear purpose, thought, inner Each specialist who seeks to express his speech to the impressionability at a clear and effective level of fundamental meaning and purpose, a series of pronunciation exercises are recommended and repeated so that the pronunciation of these skills is combined with burralic. They try to express with sound combinations, create skills for the perfection of pronunciation, create conditions for strengthening the student's word movement on the basis of a clear logic of thought. In the art of the word, the magic of the word, its impactness, the ability of both the coach and the student to be attractive, unique, to be consistent in search of thoughts, impressions, details of the word, the relationship flowing in the ocean, whether the clear spring is clean, whether it is clean, whether it is clear that from the stones, "Today, significant work is being carried out on the development of theatrical art and the creation of facilities for creative people. But despite this, it seems to me that in our theaters the attention to the literary language is fading," says the candidate of art Sciences, Goya Khalikulova.Indeed, today it is necessary to work carefully on the development of theatrical art and the creation of amenities for creative people, because we are artists, we educate the people through roles without works. Theater is a synthetic art and occupies an important place in the life of society, in the spiritual and aesthetic education of the audience. Drama, music, fine arts, dance, architecture form an integral unity in it. One of the most important tools of the theater is stage speech. While the actor absorbs the words of the hero in the play, in the form of a hero, standing in circumstances, creates a colloquial description of him, enters into dialogue with other characters. Stage speech occupies a significant place in the opening of characters, in the content of the work, in the coverage of the conflict (see Stage speech). The contribution of theatrical painting (scenography)in the creation of stage works is great. The artist creates a decor based on the content of the work and the director's solution. (see art of theater decor). The role of music in the theater is also great, depending on the type and genre of the performance, it performs a different task: while in dramatic performances it is an auxiliary tool, operetta, in musical drama it has equal rights to words, and in opera and ballet it plays a decisive role. Theatrical art has a long history, the main elements of which (such as introduction to another image, dialogue, conflict) were formed in the primitive times of mankind in connection with



hunting, labor and linear ritual, holidays, with such a primitive worldview as totemism, animism and worship of the spirits of ancestors. Miles in Greece, India, Turan. avv. As early as the 5th century, the theater occupied an important place in the life of society. In India, the theater developed in the forms of the sanskrit theater, folk theater, as well as in connection with the epics "Mahobhorat" and "Ramayana"; a treatise on drama and performing arts called "Natyashastra" was created. Later, the theater also spread to the Middle East and Rome. Especially in Rome, new forms and types of theater were created. In western Europe, the first examples of theatrical art were traveling actors, which arose in the work of the British, in the activities of the scomorochs in Russia. The drama that arose during the Renaissance laid the foundation for the formation of a professional TR in a new form. Opera from the 16th century, ballet from the middle of the 18th century, operetta from the middle of the 19th century began to develop as an independent type of theater. Further development of the theater is associated with the widespread spread of classicism. Opera from the 16th century, ballet from the middle of the 18th century, operetta from the middle of the 19th century began to develop as an independent type of theater. Further development of the theater is associated with the widespread spread of classicism. At XVIIIasr, the theater in the stream of enlightenment developed. Astasekin the realistic trend has intensified. Especially K. Goltsoni, G. Lessing, P. Bamarsh, F. Realism was vividly manifested in Schiller's work. By the end of the XVIII century, the emergence of a satirical direction in drama, melodrama, vodevils caused an increase in the democratic basis in the theater. The theater has become an arena of ideological and artistic struggle. The romantic direction that arose in the 1st half of the 19th century led to the illumination of humanistic ideals and, in many cases, imaginary dreams in the theater. In the drama against classicism, consisting of imitation, the tone of the struggle for a specific nationality, nationalism, historicism and social justice spread wide earache. From the end of the XIX century, a new era of theater reform began. Theater fiction (proza, potiya), new drama (A. Chekhov, G. Ibsen, B. Show and others). At the end of the 19th century, at the beginning of the 20th century, the use of the Stanislavsky system of a new educational style began in the theater, in the art of acting. In the 20years V. Meyerhold, V. Tairov, V. Vakhtangovs ' rej.lik's work was a great contribution to the development of the theater. In the middle of the 20th century, Western directing and performing arts were taught by B. Brecht's creative style had a great influence. Modern theater is distinguished by the constant mastery of the Democratic, folk traditions of the World Theater, the pallor of stage interpretations.

List of used literature:

1. Educational methodological complex
2. W.W.W.Ziyo.net
3. Stage speech book. U. Boltaeva 2019